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relating to harbours and ports and the handling of freight, are the topics of this book. The concluding chapter treats of the shortened routes, the greater safety of navigation, the alliance of steamship and railway, and other conditions that mark the present tendencies in commercial organization.

The principles of commerce, or, in other words, the philosophy of the subject, come into strong light in this presentment and discussion of the data. The following comparison between the coming Panama Canal and the Suez Canal is no surface treatment of the matter:

The question of toll-rate is of especial importance in the management and traffic of the Panama Canal, because such a large proportion of its trade might be driven to other routes by high rates of toll. In this respect it is signally different from the Suez Canal. The American canal has four main fields from which and to which its commerce may come and go: Pacific North America, Pacific South America, eastern Asia and Australasia. Two of these four trade areas are upon the margin of the zone of canal influence. A high rate of toll might drive away completely the commerce of Australasia, most of the South American, and, if accompanied by low tolls at Suez, a considerable share of the Asiatic trade might also be lost to the American canal.

But a reduction of the Suez rate is highly improbable, because the reasons that prompt to low tolls for the Panama Canal, prompt to high tolls for the Suez. Of the traffic for this canal, a surprisingly small portion is upon the margin of its traffic zone, only the Australasian, and the greater part of that follows the Good Hope or Magellan routes. The great bulk of Suez traffic is bound to or from southern and eastern Asia, and the saving is so great that the shippers can afford to pay high tolls. If the tolls were raised one-third or one-half, nearly all of the traffic would at present continue to use the canal; and if the rate were reduced one-third or one-half there would be but slight gains in tonnage, certainly not enough to make up the loss in revenue.

No text-book can give so much space to any one factor in commerce, and this book will make admirable supplementary reading in the higher commercial courses of the schools. The map displays the meaning of much well-collated material, but by methods showing that some map houses still linger in the primitive era of cartographic technique.

**The Bontoc Igorot.** By **Albert Ernest Jenks**, Department of the Interior. Ethnological Survey Publications, Vol. I. 266 pp., 154 Plates of Photographs, and Sketch Maps, 9 Figures in the Text, and Index. Bureau of Public Printing, Manila, 1905.

This is the first of a series of scientific studies to be issued by the Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands. It was decided that the Igorots of Bontoc pueblo, in the province of Lepanto-Bontoc, northern Luzon, are as typical of the primitive mountain agriculturist of Luzon as any group visited; accordingly, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks lived five months among them in the early part of 1903, collecting the information contained in this large monograph.

Their pueblo or village contains from 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and is only one among many pueblos scattered among the mountains. There are from 150,000 to 225,000 Igorots in Igorot land, and the name means "mountain people." They are practically unmodified by modern culture and are constant head-hunters. There are some differences in their culture which distinguish one group of the people from another. The inhabitants of Bontoc, for example, have not developed the headman, who, immediately north of the Bontoc area, in Tinglayan, is the pueblo leader. The control of the pueblos of the Bontoc area is in the hands of groups of old men.

Mr. Jenks enters with much thoroughness and detail into the discussion of the traits, customs, and conditions of the group among which he lived. There are 22 subdivisions in his chapter on their general social life and 61 in his chapter on their economic life. He gives long chapters to their political and æsthetic life, religion, war and head-hunting, mental and physical characteristics, folk-tales, and language. The large and excellent photographs show many typical aspects of the country—the

men, women and children, individuals or groups engaged in their various labours, their dances, tattoo-marks, implements, etc.

The crude sketch maps show that the Philippines are still largely a virgin field for the surveyor and cartographer. On the whole, Mr. Jenks' impressions of the Bontoc Igorot are very favourable. He is remarkably industrious for a primitive man, is usually faithful to his one wife, is not a drunkard or a gambler, and though his chief recreation is head-hunting, it is not the passion with him that it is with many Malay peoples. The school boys are quick and bright, and Mr. Jenks believes in the future development of these people, who are decidedly friendly to the American, who are willing to learn, and whose institutions are not radically opposed to modern civilization.

**New Voyages to North America. By the Baron de Lahontan.**

Reprinted from the English edition of 1703, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of Introduction, Notes, and Index by Reuben Gold Thwaites. In Two Volumes. Vol. I, xciii and 407 pp., 5 Maps and 8 other Illustrations; Vol. II, vii and 386 pp., 11 Illustrations, an Appendix containing some New Voyages to Portugal and Denmark, a Dictionary of the Algonkin Language and Index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1905.

It is not surprising that Lahontan's volumes had great vogue in Europe and were published in its five leading languages. They appeared at the dawn of the eighteenth century, when half the New World was still white on the maps and every recital of fresh adventure and discovery only whetted the appetite for more information; and here came the narrative of a Frenchman of noble family who had long lived among these new scenes and loved them, and who had the art of telling simply what he had seen and of drawing word-pictures of the life in the wilderness and of the manners and customs of the aborigines, whose mastery in their realm was now disputed by the white invader.

Lahontan also had other qualities that gave his book a piquant and original flavour. There was no danger of mistaking it for one of the Jesuit Relations. He had a caustic wit, a gift for ridicule, and a grievance; and he called especial attention to the weak points in some of the ways and institutions of the Old World. He even found American savages superior in many respects to the Jesuit missionary and to European society. His satire was entertaining, and did not detract from the value of his keen and usually accurate descriptions of the geography, ethnology, and natural history of New France.

But all the really good material he presented came, in time, to be neglected by writers on the New World because his story of Long River and its discovery was false. There are many theories as to the reasons that may have induced Lahontan to tell this story. It need be said here only that fortune had not dealt kindly with him, and this fact partly explains, if it cannot excuse, his conduct. The penalty was severe, for he was long discredited. But many students of the early history and exploration of North America undoubtedly agree with the opinion expressed by Dr. Thwaites, that "Lahontan's work stands as one of the important sources for the intimate study of New France."

A desirable feature of the book is the Lahontan Bibliography, compiled by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits of the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library. Mr. Thwaites's introduction gives so clear an insight into the character and circumstances of the author that no one need fail to read the book with intelligent interest. The notes are also copious and informing.